AMENDMENTS TO SPECIFICATION

Please amend the specification as follows.

Paragraph 0025 of the application as published:

-- [0025] Referring now to the drawings, and more particularly to FIG. 1, which shows an automated immunoassay analyzer as a complex system with numerous subsystems that allow the tests to be performed without the continuous monitoring and intervention of a technician. The technician selects the tests to be performed for each sample and enters this information via the control subsystem 101. The control subsystem 101 manages the other subsystems by sending command and control information via the control bus 102. Samples of biological material (e.g., blood, urine, plasma, etc.) are placed by the technician in the sample subsystem 104. The samples within the sample subsystem 104 can be diluted prior to making measurements or can be tested in the undiluted state depending on direction from the control subsystem 101. The bead subsystem 105 adds the appropriate substrate having a bound "analyte binding compound" to the test vessel. Preferably, the substrate is present in the form of one or more beads having adhered thereto a compound for binding the analyte of interest from the sample under test (e.g., via antigen-antibody binding, etc.). The reagent subsystem 103 adds the specified reagent to the test vessel. The selection of bead and reagent for each sample is managed by the control subsystem 101 based on the type of test to be performed on each sample. These subsystems include identification capabilities such as, for example, bar code readers or RF readers that read the bar code or RFID identification information on the reagent containers, bead containers and sample tubes to ensure the correct components are added to each test vessel for testing. The test vessel is moved within the analyzer via the transfer subsystem 108. Once the selected components are added to the test vessel, the incubator subsystem 106 incubates and agitates the test vessel as managed

by the control subsystem 101. The incubator operation is described in more detail in the co-pending application, Multipath ~~Incubator~~ Access System For Use In An Automated Immunoassay Analyzer, U.S. patent application Ser. No. 10/813,604 [[10/_____]]; however, it should be understood that this invention can be employed in numerous incubator and non-incubator applications depending on the design requirements for the vessel transportation assembly. The test vessel is then washed and transferred to the luminometer subsystem 107 via the transfer subsystem 108. The luminometer subsystem 107 selects the test vessel and presents it to the detection mechanism. After the read operation is performed, the test vessel is discarded.—

Paragraph 0027 of the application as published:

--[0027] FIG. 2 shows a more detailed view of luminometer subsystem 107. The transfer subsystem 108 (shown in FIG. 1) transfers the test vessels to the luminometer subsystem 107 after a wash operation is performed at one or more wash stations 6. The transfer subsystem 108 loads the test vessels 5 onto the luminometer belt 3. The luminometer belt 3 rotates in either a clockwise or counterclockwise direction as directed by the control subsystem 101 of the automated immunoassay analyzer. A substrate and/or chemical reagent is added to the test vessel 5 and the test vessel 5 is moved along the luminometer belt 3 and shaken by the agitator 8. The agitator 8 is described in more detail in the co-pending application, Vessel Agitator Assembly, U.S. patent application Ser. No. 10/813,576 [[10/_____]]; however, it should be understood that this invention can be used in combination with a variety of devices that agitate vessels that are present in vessel transportation assemblies. In short, preferably as the vessels pass by the bumps on the agitator 8, the vessels contact the agitator 8 and are essentially "bumped" or agitated. When commanded by the control subsystem 101, the

test vessel 5 is transferred to the read station 2. While in the read station 2, the test vessel is read by the detection mechanism 4 and then discarded to the exit chute 7. In order to protect the detection mechanism 4 from exterior light, the detection mechanism 4 is connected to the read station 2 through a sealed sleeve 1. The sleeve 1 allows the optional attenuation disk 12 to move relative to the read station 2 while preventing exterior light from entering the detection mechanism 4.—

Paragraph 0031 of the application as published:

--[0031] Another important advantage of the invention having a separate read station 2, and luminometer belt 3, is the improved ability to shield the test vessel 5 undergoing detection. This prevents crosstalk from adjacent vessels or ambient radiant energy from adversely impacting on the measurement. The detection mechanism 4 (e.g., Photomultiplier Tube (PMT) is highly sensitive to exterior light. ~~The preferred detection mechanism 4 is described by U.S. Pat. No. _____.~~